

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 447 404 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:

18.08.2004 Bulletin 2004/34

(51) Int Cl.7: **C07D 323/00**, C08F 4/38,
C08F 8/50, C08K 5/14

(21) Application number: **03078216.3**

(22) Date of filing: **13.10.2003**

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR**

Designated Extension States:

AL LT LV MK

• **Fisher, Bart**

3831 PC Leusden (NL)

• **Hoogesteger, Frank Johannes**

6524 MC Nijmegen (NL)

• **Put, Simon**

6881 TD Velp (NL)

(30) Priority: **13.02.2003 US 447177 P**

(71) Applicant: **Akzo Nobel N.V.**

6824 BM Arnhem (NL)

(74) Representative: **Schalkwijk, Pieter Cornelis et al**

Akzo Nobel N.V.,

Velperweg 76

6824 BM Arnhem (NL)

(72) Inventors:

• **Van Den Berg, Rolf**

7216 PE Kring Van Dorth (NL)

(54) **Improved cyclic ketone peroxide compositions**

(57) The present invention relates to peroxide compositions comprising one or more cyclic ketone peroxides, one or more dialkyl peroxides, and, optionally, one or more conventional phlegmatizers. These composi-

tions are safe and storage stable. In addition, the invention also pertains to the use of such compositions in polymerization and (co)polymer modification processes.

EP 1 447 404 A1

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to peroxide compositions comprising one or more crystallizing cyclic ketone peroxides, one or more dialkyl peroxides, and, optionally, one or more conventional phlegmatizers. The present invention also pertains to the use of such compositions in polymerization and (co)polymer modification processes.

[0002] US 5,808,110 discloses transportable, storage stable cyclic ketone peroxide compositions, which comprise one or more cyclic ketone peroxides and one or more diluents selected from the group consisting of liquid phlegmatizers for cyclic ketone peroxides, plasticizers, solid polymeric carriers, inorganic supports, organic peroxides, and mixtures thereof. In these compositions at least 20% of the total active oxygen content must be attributable to one or more cyclic ketone peroxides. However, the compositions that are disclosed have such a high active oxygen content of the cyclic ketone peroxides that they impair a safety hazard when stored at -10°C or below due to the formation of explosive crystals, which results in an explosion when heated and thus impairs an enormous safety hazard.

[0003] A solution for this problem of explosive crystals is provided in non-published patent application EP-A-02080128, which discloses a cyclic ketone peroxide composition comprising one or more crystallizing peroxides, optionally one or more conventional phlegmatizers (diluents), and a co-crystallizing compound which solidifies in the final composition at a solidification temperature above the crystallization temperature of the crystallizing peroxide. Although compositions of EP-A-02080128 have many advantageous properties, i.e. they have a high active oxygen content and they are safe and storage stable, these compositions are not suitable for all types of polymerization and (co)polymer modification processes. For example, in the production process of low-density polyethylene (LDPE), the co-crystallizing compound solidifies under the high pressure reaction conditions that are applied, which may block the conduits of the (tubular) reactor system, particularly the peroxide dosing conduits, that is used.

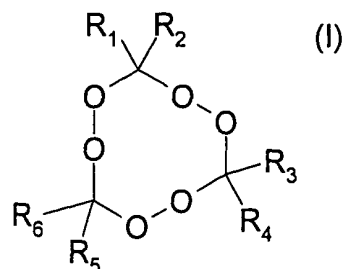
[0004] It is not desired to simply dilute the compositions of US 5,808,110, since this results in compositions with a too low active oxygen content. The manufacture of a cyclic ketone peroxide composition with high total active oxygen content is advantageous with respect to efficient use of the reactor and the reagents and to prevent contamination of polymers, produced with these peroxide compositions, with undesired diluent.

[0005] Hence, it is an object of the present invention to provide a cyclic ketone peroxide composition comprising one or more crystallizing cyclic ketone peroxides, wherein the composition has a high active oxygen content and, furthermore, has good safety and storage stability. It is another object of the present invention to provide a cyclic ketone peroxide composition that is suit-

able for use in polymerization and (co)polymer modification processes, even for processes that require increased or high pressure.

[0006] The present invention provides a cyclic ketone peroxide composition comprising:

- one or more crystallizing cyclic ketone peroxides of formula (I)



wherein R₁-R₆ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkyl, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkyl, C₆-C₂₀ aryl, C₇-C₂₀ aralkyl and C₇-C₂₀ alkaryl, and each of R₁-R₆ may be optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from hydroxy, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkyl, C₆-C₂₀ aryloxy, halogen, ester, carboxy, nitrile, and amido,

- one or more dialkyl peroxides according to formula R₇-O-O-R₈ (II), wherein R₇ and R₈ are independently selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched C₄-C₂₀, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkyl, C₆-C₂₀ aryl, C₇-C₂₀ aralkyl and C₇-C₂₀ alkaryl, and
- optionally, one or more conventional phlegmatizers (diluents).

[0007] Preferably, the composition of the invention has an active oxygen content attributable to the cyclic ketone peroxide of below 6 percent by weight (wt.%), preferably below 3.5 wt.%, and most preferably below 3 wt.%, based on the total weight of the composition.

[0008] The active oxygen content of a peroxide as described in this description is calculated according to the formula: 16 × the number of peroxide bonds / molecular weight of the peroxide × 100%. The active oxygen content of a composition is a weighed average of all compounds of the composition.

[0009] The term "crystallizing cyclic ketone peroxide" in this description is used for any cyclic ketone peroxide diluted with Isopar® M and having an active oxygen content of 3.5% or more that forms crystals when subjected to the "crystallization test" as described below.

[0010] Cyclic ketone peroxide formulations in accordance with the invention do not form explosive crystals when subjected to the "crystallization test" and have sufficiently high active oxygen content to allow a generic

use. Furthermore, addition of a seed crystal to the composition of the present invention does not initiate crystal growth of the seeds, nor does it result in the formation of additional crystals, not even at a temperature as low as -25°C, such as applied in the "crystallization test". Particularly preferred is the situation wherein the added seed crystals dissolve in the composition, even at a temperature as low as -25°C. Consequently, compositions according to this invention are safe and storage stable. The terms "storage stable" and "storage stability" used in the description mean that the composition is not liable to explode when stored, or heated after storage, at a minimum storage temperature of -20°C and a maximum storage temperature that is determined by the maximum storage temperature of the most labile peroxide in the composition. In addition, these compositions are suitable for many kinds of polymerization and (co)polymer modification processes, including processes that require increased or high pressure.

[0011] Preferred cyclic ketone peroxides that can be used in a cyclic ketone peroxide composition according to this invention include the cyclic ketone peroxides derived from acetone, acetyl acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl propyl ketone, methyl isopropyl ketone, methyl butyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl amyl ketone, methyl isoamyl ketone, methyl hexyl ketone, methyl heptyl ketone, diethyl ketone, ethyl propyl ketone, ethyl amyl ketone, methyl octyl ketone, methyl nonyl ketone, cyclopentanone, cyclohexanone, 2-methylcyclohexanone, 3,3,5-trimethyl cyclohexanone, and mixtures thereof. More preferred is the use of cyclic ketone peroxides derived from acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl propyl ketone, methyl isopropyl ketone, methyl butyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl amyl ketone, methyl isoamyl ketone, cyclohexanone, and mixtures thereof. The use of cyclic ketone peroxide derived from methyl ethyl ketone, and optionally, further ketones, is most preferred. The preparation of cyclic ketone peroxides from the appropriate ketone generally results in a mixture of peroxides, which predominantly consists of the trimeric and dimeric forms. However, the mixture of peroxides may also comprise some linear as well as some tetrameric and higher oligomeric cyclic structures. The ratio between the various forms, notably the trimer/dimer ratio, mainly depends on the reaction conditions during the preparation, and the person skilled in the art is referred to WO 96/03397 for obvious variations in the reaction conditions that can be carried out in order to influence this ratio. Preferably, the cyclic ketone peroxide consists essentially of trimer and dimer. If so desired, the reaction mixture may be separated into the individual cyclic ketone peroxide compounds. However, in order to avoid laborious purification procedures, the composition of the invention will typically contain some dimeric structures next to trimeric structures, as defined above. Preference for certain compositions or individual compounds may depend on differences in physical properties or requirements in the application of

the peroxides, e.g. storage stability, half life time vs. temperature, volatility, boiling point, solubility, etc.

[0012] Preferably, the composition according to the invention has a total active oxygen content of more than 3 wt.%, based on the total weight of the composition. Preferably, the composition comprises at most 11 wt.%, more preferably at most 10 wt.%, and most preferably at most 8 wt.% of active oxygen, based on the total weight of the composition. For storing and transporting bulk quantities of composition according to the invention it may be necessary to dilute the composition with a conventional (inert) phlegmatizer, thereby reducing the total active oxygen content of the composition.

[0013] Preferably, the composition of the invention comprises at least 1 wt.%, more preferably at least 5 wt.%, and most preferably at least 10 wt.% of the cyclic ketone peroxide, and preferably at most 50 wt.%, more preferably at most 25 wt.%, even more preferably at most 20 wt.%, yet even more preferably at most 17.5 wt.%, and most preferably at most 15 wt.% of the cyclic ketone peroxide, based on the total weight of the composition, preferably such that the active oxygen content attributable to the cyclic ketone peroxide remains below 6 wt.%, based on the total weight of cyclic ketone peroxide composition.

[0014] The dialkyl peroxide of formula $R_7-O-O-R_8$ (II) in the composition of the present invention can be any symmetrical or asymmetrical dialkyl peroxide with R_7 and R_8 as defined above. Preferred are dialkyl peroxides according to formula $R_7-O-O-R_8$ (II) wherein at least one of R_7 and R_8 is selected from the group consisting of branched alkyl moieties. More preferred are dialkyl peroxides according to formula $R_7-O-O-R_8$ (II) wherein both R_7 and R_8 are selected from the group consisting of branched alkyl moieties. Even more preferred are dialkyl peroxides according to formula $R_7-O-O-R_8$ (II) wherein R_7 and R_8 are independently selected from the group consisting of linear or branched C_4-C_{12} alkyl moieties and at least one of R_7 and R_8 is branched. Most preferred, are dialkyl peroxides according to formula $R_7-O-O-R_8$ (II) wherein both R_7 and R_8 are independently selected from the group consisting of branched C_4-C_{12} alkyl moieties. Preferred dialkyl peroxides include di(tert-butyl) peroxide, di(tert-amyl) peroxide, (tert-butyl)(tert-amyl) peroxide, and (1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)(tert-butyl) peroxide. More preferred dialkyl peroxides are di(tert-butyl) peroxide and di(tert-amyl) peroxide. Particularly preferred dialkyl peroxide is di(tert-butyl) peroxide. A composition according to the invention preferably comprises at least 10 wt.%, more preferably at least 20 wt.%, even more preferably at least 40 wt.%, yet even more preferably at least 50 wt.%, and most preferably at least 60 wt.% of one or more dialkyl peroxides, and preferably at most 99 wt.%, more preferably at most 95 wt.%, and most preferably at most 90 wt.% of dialkyl peroxide, based on the total weight of the composition.

[0015] The conventional phlegmatizer (an inert diluent) that may be optionally added to the composition of

this invention can be any conventional phlegmatizer. Also mixtures of one or more of these conventional phlegmatizers may be used. If conventional phlegmatizer is added, then the composition according to the invention preferably comprises at least 1 wt.%, more preferably at least 5 wt.%, and most preferably at least 10 wt.% of one or more conventional phlegmatizers, and preferably at most 99 wt.%, more preferably at most 90 wt.%, and most preferably at most 80 wt.% of the one or more conventional phlegmatizers, based on the total weight of the cyclic ketone peroxide composition. Preferred conventional phlegmatizers for the cyclic ketone peroxides include various solvents, diluents and oils. More particularly, preferred conventional phlegmatizers include alkanols, cycloalkanols, alkylene glycols, alkylene glycol monoalkyl ethers, cyclic ether substituted alcohols, cyclic amides, aldehydes, ketones, epoxides, esters, hydrocarbon solvents, halogenated hydrocarbon solvents, paraffinic oils, white oils and silicone oils.

[0016] Preferred esters which can be used as conventional phlegmatizer in the composition of the present invention include, but are not limited to, monocarboxylic esters of mono- and dihydric alcohols, dicarboxylic acid esters of monohydric alcohols, carbonates of monohydric alcohols, alkoxyalkyl esters, β -keto esters, phthalates, phosphates, benzoates, adipates and citrates. More preferred esters useful as conventional phlegmatizer in compositions of the present invention are dimethyl phthalate, dibutyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, dibenzyl phthalate, butyl benzyl phthalate, diallyl phthalate, n-pentyl acetate, isopentyl acetate, n-hexyl acetate, 2-ethylhexyl acetate, benzyl acetate, methyl benzoate, ethyl benzoate, isopropyl benzoate, n-octyl benzoate, isodecyl benzoate, n-butyl pivalate, isoamyl pivalate, sec-amyl pivalate, n-hexyl pivalate, dioctyl adipate, diisodecyl adipate, methyl neodecanoate, n-butyl neodecanoate, propylene glycol diacetate, ethylene glycol diacetate, cyclohexyl acetate, neopentyl acetate, methyl-2-ethylhexanoate, n-heptyl formate, n-octyl formate, dipropyl carbonate, dibutyl carbonate, isoamyl propionate, sec-amyl propionate, benzyl propionate, butyl caproate, ethylene glycol dipropionate, heptyl propionate, methylphenyl acetate, octyl acetate, 2-ethylhexyl acetate, propyl caprylate, triethyl phosphate, tricresyl phosphate, trixylyl phosphate, cresyl diphenyl phosphate, 2-ethylhexyl-diphenyl phosphate, isodecyl-diphenyl phosphate, tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate, dimethyl methylphosphonate, chlorinated phosphate esters, tributyl phosphate, tributoxyethyl phosphate, methyl decanoate, dimethyl succinate, diethyl succinate, dimethyl malonate, diethyl malonate, methylethyl succinate, diisobutyl nylonate, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol, diethyl oxalate, methyl p-toluate, and acetyltributyl citrate.

[0017] Preferred linear and branched hydrocarbon solvents which can be used as conventional phlegmatizer in compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to, hydrogenated oligomers of alkanes such as Isopar® products (ex. Exxon), such as

Isopar® M, pentane, heptane, isododecane, amyl benzene, isoamyl benzene, decalin, o-diisopropyl benzene, m-diisopropyl benzene, n-dodecane, 2,4,5, 7-tetramethyl octane, n-amyl toluene, 1,2,3,4-tetramethyl benzene, 3,5-diethyl toluene and hexahydronaphthalene, tetradecane, tridecane, Exxsol® D80, Exxsol® D100, Exxsol® D100S, Soltrol® 145, Soltrol® 170, Varsol® 80, Varsol® 110, Shellsol® D100, Shellsol® D70, Halpaso® i 235/265, and mixtures thereof. Particularly preferred conventional phlegmatizers are Isopar® M and Soltrol® 170. Preferred halogenated hydrocarbons include phenyl trichloride, 3-bromo-o-xylene, 4-bromo-o-xylene, 2-bromo-m-xylene, 4-bromo-m-xylene, 5-bromo-m-xylene, o-dibromobenzene, p-dibromobenzene, 1,4-dibromobutane, 1,1-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethane, bromooctane, tetrabromoethyne, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, and 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.

[0018] Preferred aldehydes useful as conventional phlegmatizer in compositions of the present invention include n-chlorobenzaldehyde and decanal.

[0019] Preferred ketones useful in the compositions of the present invention include acetophenone, isophorone, isobutyl ketone, methylphenyl diketone, diamyl ketone, diisoamyl ketone, ethyloctyl ketone, ethylphenyl ketone, acetone, methyl-n-amyl ketone, ethylbutyl ketone, ethylpropyl ketone, methylisoamyl ketone, methylheptyl ketone, methylhexyl ketone, ethylamyl ketone, dimethyl ketone, diethyl ketone, dipropyl ketone, methylethyl ketone, methylisobutyl ketone, methylisopropyl ketone, methylpropyl ketone, methyl-t-butyl ketone, isobutylheptyl ketone, diisobutyl ketone, 2,4-pentanedione, 2,4-hexanedione, 2,4-heptanedione, 3,5-heptanedione, 3,5-octanedione, 5-methyl-2,4-hexanedione, 2,6-dimethyl-3,5-heptanedione, 2,4-octanedione, 5,5-dimethyl-2,4-hexanedione, 6-methyl-2,4-heptanedione, 1-phenyl-1,3-butanedione, 1-phenyl-1,3-pentanedione, 1,3-diphenyl-1,3-propanedione, 1-phenyl-2,4-pentanedione, methylbenzyl ketone, phenylethyl ketone, methylchloromethyl ketone, methylbromomethyl ketone, 2-pyrrolidone, N-methyl-pyrrolidone, and coupling products thereof.

[0020] A preferred epoxide which may be employed as conventional phlegmatizer in compositions of the present invention is styrene oxide.

[0021] Preferred alcohols useful as conventional phlegmatizer in compositions of the present invention are n-butyl alcohol, capryl alcohol, octyl alcohol, dodecyl alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, 1,4-dihydroxymethyl cyclohexane, cyclohexanol, glycerol, ethylene glycol, polyethylene glycols with molecular weights under 20,000, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, neopentyl glycol, hexylene glycol, 1,4-butylene glycol, 2,3-butyleneglycol, butene diol, 1,5-pentane diol, 3,6-dimethyloctane-3,6-diol, 2,5-dimethyl-hex-3-yne-2,5-diol, 2,4,7,9-tetramethyldecane-4,7-diol, 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-1,3-cyclobutanediol, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, and diethylene glycol monobutyl ether.

[0022] Preferred paraffinic oils useful as conventional phlegmatizer in composition of the present invention include, but are not limited to, halogenated paraffinic oils and paraffinic diesel oil. Other oils, including white oils, epoxidized soybean oils and silicone oils, are also useful in the compositions of the present invention.

[0023] The safety of the composition of the present invention was determined by keeping the composition at -25°C for 48 hours, followed by examination of the composition for the presence of crystals ("crystallization test"). (If no crystals are formed after 24 hours at -25°C, a very small amount of seed crystals of pure cyclic ketone peroxide is added to the composition. After addition of the seed crystals, the composition is set aside for another 24 hours at -25°C. Finally, the composition is examined.) The composition is considered safe and storage stable if:

- the seed crystals did not grow,
- no additional crystals are present, and, in particular,
- the composition is completely free of crystals, i.e. even the added seed crystals have dissolved.

[0024] This crystallization test was also used to determine whether a cyclic ketone peroxide is a "crystallizing cyclic ketone peroxide" as used according to the invention. This was tested by keeping the cyclic ketone peroxide to be tested, at -25°C for 48 hours, followed by examination of the composition for the presence of crystals. If the cyclic ketone peroxide is to be diluted for safety reasons, then a dissolution of the cyclic ketone peroxide in Isopar® M is to be used during the evaluation.

[0025] In addition to the above described "crystallization test", the composition of the present invention should also pass the following conventional safety tests:

- Deflagration test (deflagration),
- Time Pressure test (deflagration),
- Koenen test (heating under defined confinement),
- Pressure Vessel test (PVT) (heating under defined confinement), and
- Thermal Explosion Vessel test (heating under defined confinement).

[0026] Passing these tests means a "medium" or "low" rating in the heating under defined confinement tests and a "no" or "yes, slowly" rating in the deflagration tests. The final hazard rating, for which the most severe rating in any one of the tests is used, must be "medium" or "low."

The safety tests and corresponding criteria are documented in the "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria".

[0027] In a preferred embodiment of this invention, the cyclic ketone peroxide is manufactured directly in one or more of the conventional phlegmatizers as described above, followed by combining the cyclic ketone

peroxide/conventional phlegmatizer mixture with one or more dialkyl peroxides of formula (II). Optionally, one or more additional conventional phlegmatizers may be added. As already mentioned above, the manufacture of a cyclic ketone peroxide composition with high total active oxygen content is advantageous with respect to efficient use of the reactor and the reagents.

[0028] For storing and transporting bulk quantities of the composition of this invention according to it may be necessary to further dilute the cyclic ketone peroxide composition of the invention with one or more dialkyl peroxides of formula (II) and/or one or more conventional phlegmatizers, such that it complies with regulations for safe storage and transport. This is particularly the case for bulk quantities, which are stored and transported in tanks and intermediate bulk containers (IBCs). The dialkyl peroxide(s) and conventional phlegmatizer(s) are preferably added after the preparation of the cyclic ketone peroxide, as long as it is added before storage. If so desired, conventional phlegmatizer(s) may also be added before or during the preparation of the cyclic ketone peroxide. Obviously, dilution of the cyclic ketone peroxide composition of the invention with one or more dialkyl peroxides of formula (II) and/or one or more conventional phlegmatizers reduces the total active oxygen content of the composition.

[0029] It is noted that the dialkyl peroxide of formula (II) and the conventional phlegmatizer, if used, may be combined before use. Hence, in that case it is feasible to purchase and use specific dialkyl peroxides that contain one or more conventional phlegmatizer.

[0030] The composition of the present invention may optionally contain certain additives as long as these additives do not significantly suppress the safety, transportability and/or storage stability of the composition. As examples of such additives are mentioned: antiozonants, antioxidants, antidegradants, UV stabilizers, co-agents, fungicides, antistatic agents, pigments, dyes, coupling agents, dispersing aids, blowing agents, lubricants, process oils, and mould-release agents. These additives may be employed in their usual amounts. If used, such additives are typically added to the cyclic ketone peroxide composition shortly before the composition is used in a polymerization or (co)polymer modification process.

[0031] The present invention also relates to the use of cyclic ketone peroxide compositions in (radical) polymerization processes, (co)polymer modification processes, such as controlled rheology polypropylene (CR-PP) processing, and other reactions involving peroxides, like the synthesis of certain chemicals. Compositions according to the present invention are pre-eminently suitable for polymerization or (co)polymer modification processes that require increased or high pressure. As an example is mentioned the high-pressure polymerization process of ethylene to produce low-density polyethylene (LDPE). In the polymerization reactions, conventional additives can be used, such as chain

transfer agents and the like.

[0032] The present invention is illustrated by the following examples.

Materials:

[0033]

- Di(tert-butyl) peroxide-product (Trigonox® B) ex Akzo Nobel
(Assay: 99 wt.%, Active Oxygen: 10.83 wt.%)
- Cyclic methyl ethyl ketone peroxide-product (Trigonox® 301) ex Akzo Nobel
(Assay: 41% in Isopar® M, Active Oxygen: 7.45 wt.%)

Example 1

[0034] Preparation of a composition comprising 16.4 percent by weight (wt.%) of cyclic methyl ethyl ketone peroxide, 60 wt.% of di(tert-butyl) peroxide, and 23.6 wt.% of Isopar® M: A reaction vessel is charged with 900 grams of Trigonox® B. Next, 600 grams of Trigonox® 301 is dosed. The obtained mixture has a total active oxygen content of 9.41 wt.% and an active oxygen content attributable to cyclic methyl ethyl ketone peroxide of 2.98 wt.%.

This composition passes the PVT test: Low

Example 2

[0035] Preparation of a composition comprising 20.5 percent by weight (wt.%) of cyclic methyl ethyl ketone peroxide, 50 wt.% of di(tert-butyl) peroxide, and 29.5 wt.% of Isopar® M: A reaction vessel is charged with 750 grams of Trigonox® B. Next, 750 grams of Trigonox® 301 is dosed. The obtained mixture has a total active oxygen content of 9.14 wt.% and an active oxygen content attributable to cyclic methyl ethyl ketone peroxide of 3.73 wt.%.

This composition passes the PVT test: Low

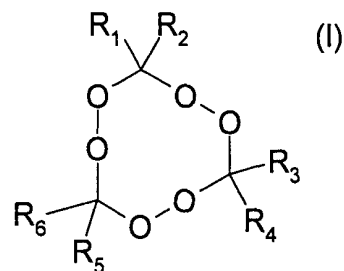
Comparative Examples

[0036] The cyclic methyl ethyl ketone peroxide showed formation of crystals when formulated with just Isopar® M such that the product had an active oxygen content of 3.5% or more.

Claims

1. A cyclic ketone peroxide composition comprising:

- one or more cyclic ketone peroxides of formula (I)



wherein R_1 - R_6 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched C_1 - C_{20} alkyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{20} aryl, C_7 - C_{20} aralkyl and C_7 - C_{20} alkaryl, and each of R_1 - R_6 may be optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from hydroxy, C_1 - C_{20} alkoxy, linear or branched C_1 - C_{20} alkyl, C_6 - C_{20} aryloxy, halogen, ester, carboxy, nitrile, and amido, and

- one or more dialkyl peroxides according to formula R_7 -O-O- R_8 (II), wherein R_7 and R_8 are independently selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched C_4 - C_{20} alkyl, C_3 - C_{20} cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{20} aryl, C_7 - C_{20} aralkyl and C_7 - C_{20} alkaryl.
2. A composition according to claim 1, further comprising one or more conventional phlegmatizers (diluent).
 3. A composition according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the active oxygen content attributable to the cyclic ketone peroxide is below 6 wt.%, based on the total weight of the cyclic ketone peroxide composition.
 4. A composition according to any one of claims 1-3 wherein the active oxygen content attributable to the cyclic ketone peroxide is below 3.5 wt.%, preferably below 3 wt.%, based on the total weight of the cyclic ketone peroxide composition.
 5. A composition according to any one of claims 1-4 wherein the cyclic ketone peroxide is selected from the group consisting of cyclic ketone peroxides derived from acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl propyl ketone, methyl isopropyl ketone, methyl butyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl amyl ketone, methyl isoamyl ketone, cyclohexanone, and mixtures thereof.
 6. A composition according to any one of claims 1-5 wherein the cyclic ketone peroxide is cyclic ketone peroxide derived from methyl ethyl ketone, and, optionally, further ketones.
 7. A composition according to any one of claims 1-6, wherein at least one of R_7 and R_8 of the dialkyl per-

oxide according to formula $R_7-O-O-R_8$ (II) is selected from the group consisting of branched alkyl moieties.

8. A composition according to any one of claims 1-7, wherein both R_7 and R_8 of the dialkyl peroxide according to formula $R_7-O-O-R_8$ (II) are independently selected from the group consisting of branched alkyl moieties. 5
- 10
9. A composition according to any one of claims 1-8, wherein R_7 and R_8 of the dialkyl peroxide according to formula $R_7-O-O-R_8$ (II) are independently selected from the group consisting of C_4 - C_{12} alkyl moieties. 15
10. A composition according to any one of claims 1-9, wherein the dialkyl peroxide according to formula $R_7-O-O-R_8$ (II) is di(tert-butyl) peroxide or di(tert-amyl) peroxide. 20
11. A composition according to any one of claims 2-10, wherein the conventional phlegmatizer is Isopar® M or Soltrol® 170. 25
12. Use of a composition according to any one of claims 1-11 in a polymerization or (co)polymer modification process.
13. Use according to claim 12, wherein the process is performed at increased or high pressure. 30

35

40

45

50

55



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 03 07 8216

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
D,Y	US 5 808 110 A (R. TORENBEEK) 15 September 1998 (1998-09-15) * the whole document *	1-13	C07D323/00 C08F4/38 C08F8/50 C08K5/14
Y	EP 1 279 684 A (FINA TECHNOLOGY) 29 January 2003 (2003-01-29) * page 1 - page 5; example 1 *	1-13	
Y	WO 01 68723 A (BASELL POLYOLEFINE) 20 September 2001 (2001-09-20) * page 1 - page 7; claims; table 1 *	1-13	
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no. 09, 31 July 1998 (1998-07-31) & JP 10 087652 A (NOF CORP), 7 April 1998 (1998-04-07) * abstract *	1-13	
Y	WO 96 03444 A (AKZO NOBEL) 8 February 1996 (1996-02-08) * page 1 - page 13; claims *	1-13	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
A	EP 1 186 618 A (ATOFINA) 13 March 2002 (2002-03-13) * page 1 - page 8 *	1,11-13	C07D C08F C08K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 21 January 2004	Examiner Francois, J
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 03/02 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 03 07 8216

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

21-01-2004

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5808110 A	15-09-1998	AT 176910 T	15-03-1999
		AU 686466 B2	05-02-1998
		AU 3643795 A	22-02-1996
		BR 9508409 A	23-12-1997
		CA 2195537 A1	08-02-1996
		CN 1153514 A ,B	02-07-1997
		CZ 9700184 A3	16-07-1997
		DE 69507956 D1	01-04-1999
		DE 69507956 T2	09-09-1999
		WO 9603397 A1	08-02-1996
		EP 0772609 A1	14-05-1997
		HU 77800 A2	28-08-1998
		JP 10503229 T	24-03-1998
		PL 318322 A1	09-06-1997
		RU 2154649 C2	20-08-2000
		TW 414709 B	11-12-2000
EP 1279684 A	29-01-2003	US 2003069367 A1	10-04-2003
		EP 1279684 A1	29-01-2003
		JP 2003055464 A	26-02-2003
		US 2003208007 A1	06-11-2003
WO 0168723 A	20-09-2001	AU 5620401 A	24-09-2001
		CN 1429238 T	09-07-2003
		WO 0168723 A2	20-09-2001
		EP 1263812 A2	11-12-2002
		JP 2003527474 T	16-09-2003
JP 10087652 A	07-04-1998	NONE	
WO 9603444 A	08-02-1996	AT 177118 T	15-03-1999
		AU 682284 B2	25-09-1997
		AU 3834795 A	22-02-1996
		BR 9508325 A	06-01-1998
		CA 2195545 A1	08-02-1996
		CN 1153520 A ,B	02-07-1997
		CZ 9700189 A3	16-07-1997
		DE 69508090 D1	08-04-1999
		DE 69508090 T2	02-09-1999
		DK 771330 T3	04-10-1999
		WO 9603444 A1	08-02-1996
		EP 0771330 A1	07-05-1997
		ES 2129840 T3	16-06-1999
		HU 77269 A2	02-03-1998
		PL 318310 A1	09-06-1997
		RU 2142473 C1	10-12-1999

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 03 07 8216

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

21-01-2004

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 9603444	A		US	5932660 A	03-08-1999

EP 1186618	A	13-03-2002	EP	1186618 A1	13-03-2002
			AU	8771801 A	22-03-2002
			WO	0220628 A1	14-03-2002
			EP	1315763 A1	04-06-2003

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82